



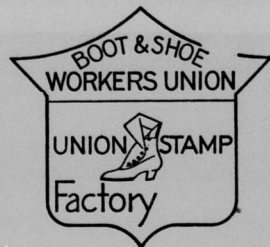
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 4, 1913.

THE WAGE-EARNING GIRL.
THE CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE.
MRS. PHILIP SNOWDON.
GREED'S SCHEME AT DECEPTION.
OUR SACRAMENTO LETTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

No. 8

THE WAGE-EARNING GIRL

During the last dozen years there has sprung into existence a new field for the women who have enough of this world's goods to enable them to live without working, or who are so situated as to be able to devote their time to pursuits outside of their homes without remuneration.

These women have commonly been called settlement workers, and many of them have done very praiseworthy work in a quiet and unostentatious way out of a sincere love of humanity and a desire to help in the battle for social and economic justice. For those women we have nothing but heartfelt praise and lasting regard.

There is, however, another kind of woman enlisted in this character of work for whom we cannot entertain that same respect and regard the woman who has been drawn into the work because of the opportunities furnished for self-advertisement and personal prominence.

The women who entered upon work of this kind early recognized that the proper thing to do was to work shoulder to shoulder with organized labor, and this course was almost invariably pursued, because it was recognized that labor knew more about the problems and difficulties with which it is confronted, and the best means of solving them, than did they.

This idea, however, is crude and irrational, unsound and unsafe in the eyes of the woman politician who has invaded the field in recent years either to further her own interests or the interests of a political party with which she is affiliated. There are many such, and each believes, or pretends to believe, that labor does not know what is good for it, and the poor, ignorant and unsophisticated child must have the medicine that will cure its ills forced down its unwilling throat by the political party doctor. Wise women, these!

But that is not all. They tell us also that for six thousand years we have had liars for historians; that the stories told of concubines and prostitutes in the pages of Genesis and succeeding books do not amount to anything, for the amount of money in the purse actually controls virtue. An empty purse means low morals, while a well-filled pocket-book is productive of ideal virtue.

Some of these women, who never knew and perhaps never will know, what it is to be hungry, cold and inadequately clothed, profess to believe they would not remain of sound morals under such circumstances, and therefore they place that sort of theory up against the cold, hard, incontrovertible fact that untold thousands of working women fight on week after week, month after month, and year after year under just such conditions, and remain as pure and unsullied in moral character as God's own angels, and that only occasionally does one of them fall, and then it can generally be shown that other causes led to the downfall.

These politicians present no facts to prove their groundless assertions. They simply point out that some other politician has said that girls go wrong because of inadequate wages, and that is sufficient to offset all past history and present-day facts. A minimum wage law will cause the tenderloin to be deserted.

Judge Henry W. Herbert, who presides over the women's

night court in the city of New York and deals with thousands of cases every year, says: "I know absolutely that the vast majority of this unfortunate class never knew real poverty."

And Miss Heard, a woman who as superintendent of the Temporary Shelter for Women in Philadelphia, who has done her work quietly and without attracting attention to herself, says: "In my experience in Philadelphia I have found that almost all the girls who have come to us have drifted into the underworld from positions which paid them enough to live decently."

In the State of Illinois, from whence comes most of the present thunder, Edgar T. Davies, State factory inspector, says: "I fear we are inclined to account for the prevalence of the social evil through too readily accepting the excuse that the low wage is the most potent factor."

Working women bitterly resent the imputation that their morals are regulated by their wage.

Labor men who have for years been doing their best to improve conditions for both men and women dispute the truth of the statements that working women's morals are a mere matter of dollars and cents.

History is against the assertion that wealth is a test of character in either men or women.

Women who are inclined to lead immoral lives do so, and the matter of station in life plays little part in determining the question. Cleopatra rolled in wealth and luxury of every description, but she was a moral leper nevertheless. Compare the conduct of Cleopatra with that of the Roman plebeian girl, Virginia, and see what virtue means to the real woman. The women of today are not greatly different from their sisters of old in this respect.

But, in all candor, the minimum wage proposition is a political question, and what care the modern politician though it be necessary to slander American womanhood in order to bolster up a weak argument? What difference does it make if silly young girls are led to believe by the minimum wage advocates that if they are poorly paid they are justified in selling themselves for gain? Of course, these are mere trifles undeserving of consideration at the hands of the intellectual persons who believe in the efficacy of the deleterious minimum wage. The real cause of immorality among women is idleness catered to by Mary Gardens, Gaby Deslys and their kind, yet these performances meet with quite general praise in the name of art by many of the guardians of the morals of the working girl who must needs have a statutory minimum wage established in order to save her from the bottom of the pit of depravity.

Labor in general, and the working girl in particular, is fortunate in having in the ranks of society those who know how to remedy the wrongs from which we suffer even though we don't know ourselves. Organized labor of California has declared a minimum wage established by law is not desirable, but then people who never worked for wages in their lives naturally should know more about that than mere wage-earners who have had experience.

THE CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE. By Anna Rochester.

The ninth annual child labor conference is over and the delegates have scattered to the thirty-one States from which they came, taking with them new courage and hope.

The darkest sides of the present situation were set forth: the moral hazards of night messenger service; the low wages of adults in southern cotton mills where more young children are working a long ten or eleven-hour day than in any other industry; the physical dangers of work in glass factories, still permitted to boys under 16 years old in Pennsylvania and West Virginia; the inter-state commerce in little children between the canneries and berry fields of the Middle States and the shrimp and oyster canneries of the South; the horrors of tenement home work in New York and other large cities; and the mockery of good child labor laws written on statute books with no sufficient provision for enforcement.

And yet there must have been immense encouragement in the tone of the conference. In the first place, more States were represented than ever before: thirty-one in all, including Iowa and Texas and all of the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Dr. McKelway, southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, at one of the sessions, spoke of the changed attitude of the Southern delegates, no longer a little inclined to be on the defensive, but even outdoing him in unsparing criticism of their own State conditions.

People were, in fact, so busy thinking out the difficulties of local situations which they would have to face, that no time nor eloquence were wasted on evils in remote sections except as they offered the lesson of experience to points under discussion.

The subject of the conference was Child Labor and Poverty. All through the papers and spontaneous discussions, the speakers put far more emphasis on child labor as the cause of poverty, than on the older idea of poverty as the cause of child labor. Statistics were given from such widely scattered cities as New York, Little Rock, New Orleans and Columbus, Georgia, to show that the widowed mother whose sole support is a wage earner of tender years exists largely in the imagination of the men who find it profitable to employ the child. Poverty was shown to be the indirect cause of child labor, in its limiting of the horizon of those parents who have worked hard or drifted with their neighbors, and have lost the vision of what education and citizenship might mean to their children.

But Florence Kelley made a convincing plea that industry should be compelled to pay its way and bear the burden of the disabled worker, of the woman widowed by industrial accident, and of the workers who do not now receive from industry a wage that will support their families. Right here the thread of argument was taken up by the conference and many speakers dwelt on the lowering of adult wages by the employment of children.

The Alabama Child Labor Committee called on the National Child Labor Committee to send a speaker throughout the State to make the people of Alabama know about the little children in the fish canneries, and the boys coming in contact with vice in the work as night messengers, but as Mr. Lovejoy explained, the committee faces in every State a situation demanding expert workers and with its present resources there are not enough expert workers to go around.

The following resolution was passed with unanimous enthusiasm:

"Resolved, That the National Child Labor Committee in convention assembled at Jacksonville, Florida, March 16, 1913, recognizes that upon it has been laid the chief responsibility for bringing about the abolition of child labor in the United States, fully appreciates the magnitude of its task and deplores the fact that through the

meagerness of its resources thousands of American children, many yet unborn, will never secure the protection of child labor laws unless there is a greater awakening of interest throughout the nation in the cause of child labor reform.

"That we therefore appeal, not only to the citizenship of the nation to increase the resources at our command and thus our opportunities for service, but also to all other national organizations which stand for the welfare of society in the respective spheres of education, health, industry and social service for their co-operation.

"That this committee asks especially that there be supplied for the promotion of child labor reform not only the active sympathy of these organizations, but that special investigations of child labor conditions be conducted from the different points of view which these organizations have taken in their respective spheres of work, and we mention among them, while excluding none: The National Education Association, The American Medical Association, The American Academy of Medicine, The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, The American Red Cross, The American Bar Association, The Russell Sage Foundation, The General Federation of Women's Clubs, The National Council of Jewish Women, The Social Service Commission of the Federation of Churches, The Catholic Conference of Charities, The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, The American Association of Labor Legislation, The American Federation of Labor, and finally, since the child-employing industries, while forming only a small percentage of industrial establishments, have brought the reproach of child labor upon American industry itself, the National Manufacturers' Association.

TO HONOR POPULAR OFFICIAL.

Charles S. Levy, ex-treasurer of the San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union, will be the honored guest at a banquet next Saturday evening at which postal clerks, members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, will gather from all parts of California.

For seven years Mr. Levy held the position of treasurer in the San Francisco local and during this time he worked zealously for the upbuilding of the organization. That San Francisco local is the strongest financially and one of the largest numerically of any body of postal clerks in the United States, is generally attributed to the energy, ability and untiring efforts of Mr. Levy. Now that he has voluntarily retired from office in the union, his fellow-workers in the postal service have planned an elaborate farewell banquet in his honor.

The banquet committee has arranged a number of decorative novelties designed to appeal especially to postal clerks. The table will be patterned after a miniature pick-up table, used in post offices to face mail, with small canceling machines attached. There will also be mail pouches, tie sacks, gurneys, distributing cases, tubs, hand trucks and other necessary post office equipment artistically arranged in the banquet hall. The delicacies served will bear the various designations used in the new parcel service, such as "fragile," "perishable," "don't crush," "rush," "for outside delivery" and like terms so familiar to postal employees. The liquid refreshments will be served by special messenger boys, thus insuring prompt delivery.

Oakland, Berkeley, San Jose, Vallejo, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Palo Alto and San Mateo offices have already selected representatives from their Federation locals to attend the Levy banquet. Other California post offices have likewise signified intentions to send men to voice approval of Mr. Levy's excellent work in behalf of all postal employees. Letters of regret will be read from Postmaster-General Burleson and Oscar F. Nelson, president of the Federation of Post Office Clerks.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Following is the April schedule of lectures by the Department of Education:

Wednesday, April 2—Grattan School, Shrader and Alma, "The Exposition of 1915," Louis Levy; Thursday, April 3—Rochambeau School, Twenty-fifth avenue, between Lake and California, "Newcomers to America," Martin A. Meyer; Tuesday, April 8—Mission High School, Dolores and Eighteenth, "Old Age: Its Causes and Prevention," Sanford Bennett; Thursday, April 10—Spring Valley School, Jackson, between Hyde and Larkin, "Java, the Gem of the East Indies," Alexander Russell; Friday, April 11—Francis Scott Key School, Forty-second avenue, between Irving and Judah, "The Sierra Nevadas and Electric Light and Power," Fred S. Myrtle; Monday, April 14—Geo. Peabody School, Seventh avenue, between Clement and California, "Canada, Old and New," A. H. Chamberlain; Tuesday, April 15—Madison school, Clay, near Cherry, "Mexico, the Egypt of America," W. C. Evans; Thursday, April 17—Lincoln School, Fourth and Harrison, "Tuberculosis vs. the Outdoor Life," W. C. Voorsanger, M. D.; Monday, April 21—Irving M. Scott School, Tennessee, near Twenty-second, "Scenes in London, England, and Scotland," Robt. J. Buchanan; Wednesday, April 23—Visitacion Valley School, Visitacion avenue and Schwerin, "The Exposition of 1915," Louis Levy; Thursday, April 24—Junipero Serra School, Highland avenue and Holly Park, "Milk, Pure and Impure," Adelaide Brown, M. D.; Monday, April 28—Adams School, Eddy, near Van Ness, "Priene, a Greek Pompeii," Oliver M. Washburn; Tuesday, April 29—Monroe School, Excelsior avenue and London, "Races of the Pacific," A. L. Kroeber.

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Thos. H. Donovan, 1107 Market.
Ed. R. Goepfert, 4618 Mission.
Matthew Finnigan, 3559 Twenty-third.
Park Shoe Hospital, 700 Clement.
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MRS. PHILIP SNOWDON.

By Norman Duxbury.

The wife of the leader of the Labor party in the English Parliament is now in San Francisco as the guest of Dr. Aked, and the Doctor's fashionable church was crowded to capacity when Mrs. Snowdon lectured on the suffrage movement in England.

Mrs. Snowdon is a brilliant speaker, with the delightfully soft English accent, and a voice that is rich and clear, each syllable being fully delivered and instinct with that unnamable presence—the distinguished freshness and winsomeness of the English woman of culture. Graceful and beautifully gowned, with all the "arcana" that makes woman so attractive, Mrs. Snowdon comes to us as a splendid example of first-class civilization.

Many flashes of wit enlivened the evening, and the vigorous thrusts at men and things were much applauded by the audience. John Burns especially was made the target of her wit, and a characteristic anecdote of Lloyd George brought down the house. Said one man: "Lloyd George! He's not God Almighty!" "No! But you must remember that he's only a young man yet!"

The struggles of the suffragists were vividly presented. The privilege of asking questions in public meetings, freely indulged in by the men, would, on a woman participating, draw all the contempt and ridicule of the crowd. "Chuck 'er out!" was always the cry, and "chucked out" they were, and sometimes even arrested for disturbing the peace when the men who did all the disturbing were not even rebuked, said the speaker. I have had the men turn on me like dogs.

The fight for the suffrage, said the speaker, is not against the badness of bad men, but against the indifference of good men, and we will win the ballot, not through the deeds of a few militant suffragettes, but through the efforts of those who are striving through legal means to gain their rights, we will win in spite of them.

The deeds of this handful of women, she continued, have retarded the suffrage movement in England. The failure of the conciliation bill in Parliament is due to those women who did the window smashing in Bond street. It is madness to use violent means to compass your end. You can never convert by blowing up or burning. And the only explanation of these acts of violence and the unwomanly conduct of these militants is insanity. Sometimes I believe that they are sent to destroy my pride in my sex. Let the caveman use the method of the caveman, we are capable developed human beings.

The Labor party in England, under the leadership of Philip Snowdon, controls over forty votes in Parliament. Nominally pledged to the program of Socialism, it has become a party fighting for little reforms instead of a party fighting for a principle. It is now the tail end of the Liberal party—and the dog always wags the tail.

So the bitterness of Mrs. Snowdon against the suffragettes is easily explained. In 1906 the women started out to force the Labor party to fulfill its pledge of securing the ballot. But the Labor party in Parliament refused to fight for it, hence the rise of the suffragette, who, despised and betrayed by the Liberal party, and forsaken by the Labor party, took the only possible means that was left to them and used force.

Some one has said that the suffragette has a backbone, and the suffragist only a wishbone, and while Mrs. Snowdon and her followers were wishing for the ballot the suffragettes started out to get it. They intentionally broke the laws they had no voice in making. Arrested and thrown into prison they refused to plead, and resolved to sacrifice themselves on the altar of the principle of the eternal equality of man and woman—they resolved to die while in the cus-

tody of the law. That by this last full measure of devotion the nation would be aroused to their needs and to the need of their suffering sisters.

But the government did not want any martyrs, and took the illegal method of forcibly feeding the prisoners, putting them to the indignity of having a tube thrust down their throats, and pouring in the liquid food necessary to sustain life, despite their resistance and protests. So forcibly and illegally refused their right to die for their cause—to sacrifice themselves—there was only one other course open to them, and they have taken it, and the destruction of property and systematic attacks on the mail is the result. It remains their only method of protestation and it will be kept up until the government is forced to redeem its pledge of suffrage on equal terms with men, or until some dreadful catastrophe results in the destruction of human life, and the whole nation is aroused to action by legally killing the leaders of this movement, and granting to women the right to vote.

LAW FOR THE BUSY MAN.

The Business Men's Law College of this city has been established in order that those who desire to acquire a knowledge of the law may have an opportunity of doing so without losing time from their regular occupations. The school furnishes an opportunity to young men who are engaged in earning a livelihood to study law at home. J. E. Herrin, 667 Mills building, called upon us this week and explained the operations of the college and gave a list of prominent labor men who are availing themselves of the advantages of the Business Men's Law School, and will be glad to furnish any information desired.

Part III of the Gazetteer of the Surface Waters of California, prepared by the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the State Water Commission and the Conservation Commission of California, has just appeared as Water-Supply Paper 297. This volume covers all the rivers, creeks, lakes, and other bodies of water in the area drained by the Pacific Coast and Great Basin streams and gives a brief description of each, stating the source, general course, location, body of water into which it empties, length, fall, and other useful data. This gazetteer is one of a series of engineering reports which is being published by the Geological Survey under co-operative agreement with the State of California and which will become a part of the final reports of the two commissions above named.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The headline feature of next week's Orpheum bill will be Homer B. Mason, Marguerite Keeler and their company in a diverting episode entitled "In and Out." Daisy Jerome, declared to be one of the most beautiful girls on the London stage, will play a brief engagement. Miss Jerome is American by birth, and is known as "The Electric Spark." The Musikal girls, a quintette of charming young women, will be heard in a repertoire of classical and popular numbers. The quintette consists of Estelle Beach Granger, soprano; Mary Wilczek, violin; Eleanor Piper, cornet; Edith B. Swan, trombone and euphonium, and Estelle Churchill, drums and things. Sandors Burlesque Circus will be included in the new acts. The performers, all great Danes, are of the greatest value. There will be a new program of Edison Talking Pictures. Next week closes the engagements of The Big City Four; Charles F. Semon; Dolores Vallecita and her trained leopards and Joseph Hart's production of "An Opening Night."

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ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.**By Richard Caverly.**

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent a committee of five to Sacramento to oppose passage of the proposed minimum wage law for women; on two grounds, first, that with the minimum wage established, there will be a tendency to pay no one more than that wage; and, second, that working women, getting union advantages by law, are likely to feel that they do not need unions. These arguments do not hang together at all. In the first place, the scales established by the unions themselves are minimum wage scales.

And if the minimum wage is fixed by law it does not prevent the unions from fighting for a high minimum wage, and maintaining better economic conditions for organized labor.

It is freely admitted that a minimum wage is established by law, in government service, and in cities all over the world, without any protest by organized labor. And we find thousands of union men and women in the public service, and anxious to get there, notwithstanding their wages are fixed by law.

If the minimum wage is fixed so high that minimum workers do not earn it, the employer is likely to try to make what he loses on the minimum worker by holding the maximum worker down as nearly as he can to the general scale.

But right here is the point where the power of organized labor can show its strength by resisting the employer. Under these circumstances a minimum wage law can do no harm to the worker. But, whatever objection there may be to this effect of minimum wages, when enforced by the unions, there can be no greater objection to the same effect of a minimum wage fixed by law, in the improbable event of its being fixed high enough to produce bad effects. And if it were so fixed, and the women got by law all that they could get by unions, why should there be any objection?

The union is not an end in itself, but a means to an end.

It must be admitted that the labor unions are a powerful factor in maintaining good economic conditions, within their own ranks, but it must be freely admitted also that they have not been able to organize the women workers as they have the men, they having succeeded in organizing less than 30 per cent of the men wage-workers in the United States.

It is safe to say that not 10 per cent of the women wage-workers are members of unions; it is also safe to say that thousands of women wage-workers, not members of any union, could improve their economic conditions without doing injury to members of labor unions under a minimum wage law. Labor unionists favor a maximum number of hours a woman shall work, why not favor a minimum amount of money she shall receive from her employer for that work?

The working girl, whether a member of a union or not, is entitled to the best that we can give, either by law or otherwise. We should awaken the Legislature to her needs and her inestimable worth to the community by enacting laws in her favor and protection of her wages. The "iron

law of wages" in a minimum wage law, millions of working girls are compelled, through economic conditions over which they have no control, to observe it.

The labor unions have failed to change it after a fair trial of over fifty years. Now our law-makers have observed that the "iron law of wages" is a dangerous law and they propose to raise the standard of wages, for women, above the wage fixed by the false economic conditions under which we are living. As a trade unionist, I do not object to a little betterment for the larger number that a minimum wage law would affect.

Fundamentally it is wrong, practically it is a forward evolution along the stream we are drifting, and we are compelled, by force of circumstances, to drift with the stream until we make radical changes in the tax burden now imposed on labor.

Landowners now control all the good locations on earth, and they compel labor and capitalist to enter into destructive competition, bidding upon the price of land in order to secure the opportunity of employment, and labor is finally forced to pay the landlord the difference between the cost price and the selling price of capital as a cost of land. When the price of land absorbs the credit from past labor it prevents present labor from getting any benefit from it, but the laws of nature demand a record of this loss, and this record becomes a debt denoting the loss of money from the wage fund, going into land values. But unfortunately our labor leaders entirely lose sight of this important fact.

The purposes of a minimum wage for women, or men, for that matter, should be to place it high enough so that our present one-sided competition could not lower the standard below the subsistence line of living, and the law should be so framed that if necessity required the standard could be increased.

This kind of a minimum wage law would be the business of the labor unions, and individuals alike, to see that as many persons as possible get more than the minimum wage.

Above the minimum wage there would still be all the room there is now, for competition and combination is always available to the strong.

"LABOR CLARION" STATEMENT.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1913.

(Seal) JAS. W. DOHERTY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
(My commission expires May 10, 1913.)

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TAXATION AND BUSINESS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

"This port is somewhat important as a foreign shipping port. Many years ago vessels engaged in ocean commerce were exempted (from taxation) and have remained exempt on the good ground that to tax such vessels was to discourage ocean commerce."

This is the reason given by Commissioner Lawson Purdy, president of the Commissioners of Taxation of the City of New York, in a recent letter, for the exemption from taxation, by the law of the State of New York, of all vessels registered in that State, which are engaged in ocean commerce between any port in the United States and any foreign port; and also the exemption from all taxation of the capital stock, franchises and earnings of all corporations, all of whose vessels are employed between foreign ports and ports in the United States.

The fact that New York has become the metropolis of the Western World, and the great entrepot for the larger part of the foreign commerce of the United States seems to justify the policy of exemption from taxation.

An examination of the last annual report of the commissioners of taxation of that city shows many other exemptions, which tend to relieve industry from the fines and penalties put upon it by so many communities. Among these exemptions are: Furniture and personal effects to the value of \$1,000 for each person; property exempt from execution, which includes furniture, library and professional instruments of any person who supports a family, or of any woman, to the extent of \$250; intangible personal property, such as certificates of stock, savings bank deposits, patent rights, trade-marks and copyrights, Federal, State and municipal bonds, good will, and funds of insurance and co-operative loan associations.

The assessor of San Francisco states that he must accept the affidavit of the taxpayer as to the quantity of his goods that are imported. This exemption applies to retail and department stores, wholesale and jobbing houses, and any other direct importer of goods. An examination of the records of the U. S. custom house at San Francisco shows that at least \$15,000,000 in value of foreign goods are freed from taxation by this rule. The amount in the port of New York is not known, but a reliable authority informs me that the Sugar Trust will have from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 worth of imported sugar stored in that city at one time, all of which is exempt from taxation.

These exemptions of foreign goods from taxation operate to the disadvantage of local manufacturers and farmers. If domestic beet sugar is stored on assessment day, it is subject to taxation. All of the fresh, dried and canned fruits from the farms of California are subject to taxation; but imported stocks may escape. Foreign cements, paying no taxes, compete with the local product. In many other industries our tax system operates so as to give the advantage to the foreign manufacturer.

In California, however, the burden is put heavily on the farmer and manufacturer. The total assessment of real property in this State, given in the last report of the State Controller, is \$2,381,000,000, and assessment of personal property \$441,000,000. Thus it will be seen that in California the assessment of personal property equals that of the whole State of New York, yet the value of real property in that State is nearly five times greater than in California. If personal property were assessed on the same basis as it is in New York, the total assessment in California for that class of property would be about \$100,000,000.

If California is to compete with other States, her system of taxation must be changed so as to give the same relief to her farmers and manufacturers as is given by other places.

GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

There is being arranged at the present time a series of philharmonic concerts in the Pavilion Rink by an orchestra of 55 pieces organized for that purpose.

The Department of Music of the Recreation League presents The Peoples' Philharmonic Orchestra—fifty-five musicians—Herman Perlet, conductor; first grand philharmonic concert.

The attention of the audience is directed to the foot-notes beneath each number on the program, as they, in most cases, furnish a key to the tone-picture to be presented by the orchestra.

(1) Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Overture, Midsummer Night's Dream.

This wonderful overture, really a tone poem, was composed in Mendelssohn's 17th year. His thoughts coming, after close study and understanding, of Shakespeare's immortal comedy of the Midsummer-Night's Dream. Those familiar with the comedy will easily detect Mendelssohn's keen sense of humor in the braying of the half-man, half-donkey, as Bottom dreams himself to be. The snore, the sprite—Puck's music—and the stillness of the night, are depicted in the long sustained chords of the flutes, oboes and clarinets in the beginning and end of the overture. The entire atmosphere of the comedy is masterfully illustrated.

(2) Robert Schumann. (a) Traumerei (dream fancies).

This celebrated number is from Schumann's "Kinderscenen"—scenes from childhood—and is one of the best known of his smaller works.

G. Bolzoni. (b) Minuetto (for strings only).

A dainty, delightful number from one of this famous Italian composer's string quartettes.

(3) Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Violin concerto.

A celebrated concerto for the violin which has always been a favorite in the repertoire of great virtuosos. One of the first performances of it was given in England at the Philharmonic Society concert, June 29, 1846.

It is enchanting in nature. The idea seems like asking spring to blossom twice.

Tempos: Allo. Molto appassionato.

Andante.

Allo. Molto Vivace.

Herman Martonne, concert master.

Intermission.

(4) L. Van Beethoven. Symphony No. 5. C minor (two movements).

An enthralling work, written just when the master was beginning to realize that the deafness, which afterwards became permanent, was rapidly overtaking him.

In the first movement he confesses, "The irony knock of fate at his door," and in the second movement—the andante—we are brought close in touch with the lament of the heart-broken man bowing to his affliction. In all music there cannot be found a work more titanically noble, more inspiring, more impelling and convincing than this sublime tone revelation.

(5) Leo Delibes. The Nightingale (vocal). Miss Aldanita Wolfskill.

(6) Herman Perlet. Tarantela.

A characteristic Italian dance.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do:

Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true;

Rid your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be clean and high.

You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well suppose you make a start

By accumulating wisdom in the scrap-book of your heart.

Do not waste one page on folly; live to learn and learn to live,

If you want to give men knowledge you must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day

Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way;

For the pleasure of the many may be oftentimes traced to one,

As the hand that plants the acorns shelters armies from the sun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The fourth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America will be held in St. Louis beginning Monday, June 2, 1913, and will continue in session until the business of the convention is completed.

Many unions in this city are contributing to the defense fund called for by the Labor Council for Clarence S. Darrow, who has been practically bankrupted by the labor crushers of Los Angeles, but much more is needed, and all are urged to contribute liberally.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted the report of the majority of the law and legislative committee in the matter of pending cemetery removal legislation. The report was opposed to the removal of the cemeteries, and the Council adopted it by a large majority.

John Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, spills this gem of logic upon the heads of an audience in New York, in arguing for the open shop: "Under such conditions, where the union and not the employer is the master, the result is bound to be, whether through union resolution or not, destructive of ambition, honesty and dignity of the workman, reflected into the output of the factory and hence upon the community at large, to its serious detriment." Now the union is a democratic institution and democracy is bad for us. Mr. Kirby believes it is much better to have but a single master, therefore, the American people are ruining themselves by not allowing some master to govern them. What a high opinion Kirby must have held as to the intelligence of his audience.

GREED'S SCHEME AT DECEPTION

The fraud and deception being practiced in a steady and concentrated form at the present time by some of the consistent organs of greed, in both the daily and weekly field, seem to be a part of a carefully prepared plan to discredit all public officials, State or municipal, who show a disposition to treat fairly with labor. Ridicule, crafty misrepresentation and direct falsehood are the weapons being used by this wing of our public prints to prejudice the people against such officials.

The "Labor Clarion" has no political ax to grind now, nor has it ever, from the day of its birth, taken any part in the partisan political discussions which have raged from time to time, but when we see a concerted attack being made upon those who have been friendly to labor by publications which have always stood for the interests of greed as against those of the humble members of society, it becomes our bounden duty to enter protest in order that the deception practiced by this pack of buzzards may not be effective in deceiving labor and causing the men and women who have nothing in common with the persistent yelpers at the heels of the people's representatives to gain their vicious ends.

Those who so long reaped special privileges from the powers that once prevailed are stung to the quick now that there are indications of the people having an inning. They had grown so accustomed to having everything they desired done that their fevered brains now rave when they see elected representatives endeavoring to do their duty by passing legislation calculated to protect the general public against the cunning thievery of those who have had so much experience in feathering their own nests. Not one of the present pack of whining wolves ever did anything to promote the real interests of the people, yet they now expect to be able to prey upon casual and transitory dislikes in order to again blind the eyes of the public while they weave the web of greed around the people. It is also hoped that the policy adopted will have a tendency to intimidate the people's representatives and prevent the passage of some of the really desirable bills which are now pending in the State Legislature, such as the workman's compensation measure, anti-injunction bill and several others of lesser importance.

The "Chronicle," the "Post," the "Argonaut," the "Newsletter" and the "Wasp" are particularly bitter in their assaults upon those who favor legislation which will prove beneficial to the great mass of the people. In their extreme anxiety lest the present session of the Legislature pass laws which may deny to them and the people they represent the right to continue the accumulation of wealth at the expense of the general welfare, they have gone to the very depths of hypocrisy in their lamentations over the dire disaster that will befall us in the event our lawmakers do not cease to heed the public demand for enactments which will relieve us of the necessity of paying tribute to their masters. The wail they send up from the bottom of their callous hearts out of sympathy for the dear people is, indeed, pitiful to witness. The tears they shed because the State may establish an insurance bureau which will deprive the poor, long-suffering insurance men of the opportunity of fixing rates so high as to make a failure of the workmen's compensation act would move the hardest heart to bitter grief and arouse a spirit of resentment in the people against any public official who might have the presumption to favor such legislation. It is, indeed, a sorrowful sight to witness the grief of this coterie of humanity-loving publications over the way the public is being abused by public officials not of their selection.

Of course no working man will doubt for a single instant that these papers are sincere advocates of his welfare. Have they not always come to the front when such well-known working men as the United Railroads, the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Spring Valley Water Company, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and many others have sounded the alarm calling the guardians of the people's interests to arms?

Does not the workingman know all these institutions dearly love him, and would do almost anything for him—so long as he is willing to let them regulate governmental affairs of the municipality, State and Nation?

The public service corporations in this city have representatives in the various improvement clubs and other organizations who constantly and surreptitiously battle for their masters just as do the papers referred to above. Every scheme which offers hope of deceiving the people in the interest of greed is eagerly grasped. Misleading and vicious assaults are made upon the municipally-owned Geary-street road in order to lead the people to believe that public ownership is a failure, when the road is daily demonstrating that the direct opposite is true.

No stone is left unturned in the systematic effort to discredit institutions or officials who display signs of having at heart the best interests of the people. Nothing is too contemptible or too mean or too vicious to say if it will help the greedy masters these papers serve.

As we said in the beginning, we have no political ax to grind and no political party or person to serve, and simply call attention to the orderly, systematic and vicious campaign being carried on at the present time in order that labor may be critical and analytic in weighing the worth of the statements made by the well-known enemies of the people.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A London dispatch tells of the modern way of committing suicide as follows: "Lieutenant Perleksi of the Russian army committed suicide at Warsaw on Sunday by deliberately shutting off the motor of an aeroplane in which he was flying and dropping from a height of 600 feet to the ground. The tragedy was believed to have been an accident until a letter written just before the fatal flight was opened. In it Lieutenant Perleksi expressed his intention of committing suicide in midair, and gave as a reason that he had been a victim of many intrigues."

There is, of course, some difference in the mental capabilities of men, but the most common difference is to be found in the willingness of men to study and strive long and persistently to educate and equip themselves for the work that lies before them. It is usually not a lack of brain capacity that holds men back, but an unwillingness to stand the long grind. The thing commonly called genius is simply the accumulation of hard work, in spite of the fact that we attempt to console ourselves with the idea that it is genius. Biarritz Sarasate was called a genius by a famous critic, but he frowned and shook his head: "A genius! For thirty-seven years I have practiced fourteen hours a day, and now they call me a genius!"

We had occasion one day last week to visit the headquarters of a union in which are two officers who are thorough in everything they do. We found one of them busy placing his records in shape so that they could be grasped at a glance if occasion should ever call for them, which was unlikely. The other we found busy tabulating data that will be needed within a few months so as to save to the organization the expenditure of a sum of money, which on a previous occasion had amounted to \$5,000 because of the lack of foresight and thoroughness of system of the then officers of this same organization. The officer who was doing this work is never late, is always ready, thoroughly prepared when a call is made upon him, because he believes nothing that is worth while is unimportant, and that nothing important should be neglected or done in a slipshod fashion. Every little detail is carefully looked after, in advance. The door is not locked after the horse has been stolen. The organization which elects such an officer gets full value, and then some, for its money. The world badly needs more like him.

An employer of labor said to us the other day that we were too much impressed with the value of organization to the wage-worker, that most employers were inclined to be fair and would treat fairly with labor if there were no unions, and that wages were very largely regulated by the law of supply and demand anyway. What is to be said of the intelligence of a man who in this day and age would attempt to convince a trade unionist that organization had been of little or no value to the worker? Organized labor has rendered yeoman service in staving off the day of the fulfillment of the prophecy of Macaulay to the effect that: "Your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by the barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country and by your own institutions." The employer mentioned, perhaps, is one of the vandals Macaulay had in mind.

Wit at Random

Servant lady
Rather green
Balky fire,
Gasoline.

Pours the fluid,
Travels far;
Floral token—
"Gates ajar."

His Dad—Johnny, where will you be when you are a middle-aged man if you keep up this kind of conduct?

Johnny—Dunno. I know where you'll be, but I ain't a-goin to tell.—"Judge."

"You say you're so good. Why didn't you enter the amateur broad jump?"

"Rules don't suit me."

"Why not?"

"They wanted to start us off with a pistol shot, and I do my best jumping when I hear an auto horn."—Washington "Herald."

President Wilson, at a dinner in Washington, said of a statistician:

"His figures are so precise that one inclines to doubt them. He is like the American sugar planter in Hawaii who, taking a friend to the edge of a volcano, said:

"That crater, George, is just 70,004 years old."

"But why the four?" George asked.

"Oh, I've been here four," was the reply. "It was 70,000 when I came."—Detroit "Free Press."

"Haven't found your dog yet, I hear?" asked Smith of his neighbor, Jones.

"No," answered Jones, ruefully.

"Well, have you advertised?" asked Smith.

"What's the use?" said Jones, "the dog can't read."—Our Dumb Animals.

"I've got a good joke on the contractor who is going to build my house."

"What is it?"

"The contract calls for a five-thousand-dollar house."

"Well?"

"He'll have to build it for that."

"Why?"

"That's all I've got."—Detroit Free Press.

"You must have the reporters stay half an hour late," said the great editor to a subordinate, as he buttoned up his fur coat before going to the opera. "You can never tell when something is going to break loose."

"Shall I have the printers stay also?"

"The printers!" shouted the great editor growing red in the face, "I should say not. Don't you know that the printers are organized and that they would charge for overtime?"—"Coming Nation."

When Col. William M. Howard, now a member of the Tariff Board, was electioneering for Congress one autumn in bygone days he struck a backwoods county in Georgia, and got very busy talking softly to the voters. He was much concerned about a man named John, who was now for him, then against him, and always changeable.

"What's the matter with John?" the Colonel asked one of his constituents.

"Aw, you can't tell nothin' about John, Colonel," was the assurance. "He is the most fickle man you ever see. Why, he has had religion so many times and lost it so many times, and been baptized in the creek down here so often, that the bullfrogs know him every time he's 'mersed.'"

Miscellaneous

THE MOUNTAIN CROSS.

By E. J. Yarrow.

The sign of the Cross—on Lone Mountain it stands,
Heralded by angels, mighty and grand;
Remember it's sacred, peaceful and good,
The sign of the Cross in silence has stood
For years and for years in argonaut times—
The Cross there has stood simply divine.
The hill that is sacred, the souls passed away
Do not disturb in that mountain of clay.
The Cross can be seen when the sun's shining bright,

A beacon to guide in the dark of the night.
Its shadows surrounding care for to take
Of those sleeping beneath it in death not to wake.
So do not disturb that most beautiful spot
A mark of this land should not be forgot.
Let it stand till the tides and the sea wash away—
That hill and the Cross leave God for to say.
So tear not down that mountain spot
Nor let the Cross there be forgot.
Beautify, a garden make,
Do not destroy for money's sake.
God's own nature built that mound
For death to lay beneath the ground.
The destiny of the mountain Cross
Let worship, 'twill be never lost

Why should we ever go abroad, even across the way, to ask a neighbor's advice? There is a nearer neighbor within, who is incessantly telling us how we should behave. But we wait for the neighbor without to tell us of some false, easier way.—Thoreau.

TODAY.

By George Matthew Adams.

This is the most important day in the history of the world. Because it is the latest day—and the only day of its kind that shall ever dawn again.

There is no tomorrow—today.

Worry shall have no part of this day. Disappointment, fear, envy, bitterness, regret, anger, selfishness and their like—they are of the past a part. They must have naught of standing or of voice in this day. For, as already said, this day shall never come again. Its reception must be of the royal taint and the works in its twenty-four hours must be performed with serious consideration and under the bearing of responsibility and appreciation.

There is no tomorrow—today.

Your smile today will be worth the millions in the yesterdays. Your efforts, your deeds, your courtesies, your words, your written thoughts, your all, will count for more today than all your mapped out plans of twenty years to come.

There is no tomorrow—today.

What odds if you were a monkey a few years back—so you are a man today! Whether or no you shall be the great man or woman ten years from today shall depend on what you are today. There are no accidents of destiny. The big thing to be is the little thing to do—today.

There is no tomorrow—today.

Why not plow up the field well, then, today? Why not drive the cows to pasture under a whistling tune then, today—without regret and with entire content? Feeling confident of the morrow as a well earned heritage pregnant with reward—freely given for work well done and completed—today.

There is no tomorrow—today.

OUR SACRAMENTO LETTER.

Tuesday, April 1, 1913.

Freak, or not a freak, that is the question. The Legislature pauses and ponders in committee, unable to decide. For it depends upon the point of view, and still more upon how the people will regard it, and that, again, means political fame or death for those who do enact or fail to enact a freak upon the statute book of the fortieth session. The stand-pat big press has the situation well in hand. It has touched the sensitive spot in the average solon's make-up. The San Francisco "Chronicle" leaped into the limelight yesterday by publishing a list of fifty bills or so, denominated "freaks" by that most worthy organ of organized greed. It departed from the safe and sane method of indulging in glittering generalities, and entered upon the sea of specification. Heading the list were five bills, apparently designed to improve standards of efficiency in certain lines of labor. It matters not that the first of these has been the law of many States for a generation, and been upheld by such august bodies as Supreme Courts of the several States, and that the second one embodies legislative ideas adopted by Congress, here in California, such proposed laws are termed "freaks."

As there is said to be reason in madness, there may be purpose in all this talk about foolish freak legislation. It seems labor wants to improve its standard of efficiency, its remuneration, conditions of labor, safety, and an increased share in the results of labor. Capital wants none of these—it merely asks to be let alone, it has all the advantages now on its side, it commands science, invention, power, and to make its happiness complete, it needs the raw material of cheap and abundant docile labor. Is there wonder that the "big press" would heap ridicule upon the head of the solon that would father a measure designed for the common welfare instead of that of the few? The fear of appearing ridiculous is a powerful ally to the special pleader in favor of "let things well enough alone." The game is being worked for all it is worth. It takes courage and a clear head to go forward without minding the hissing in the grass.

At the last session of the Legislature, the electrical workers secured, after a hard struggle with the electrical concerns of the State, two satisfactory laws establishing safety in electrical construction. After this session, unsolicited by them, bills were introduced repealing such legislation, or proposing different standards and clearances. This new legislation is based upon the further assumption that under the Public Utilities Act, passed at the extra session, the Railroad Commission has full power to make regulations of this nature. Committees of both houses were nonplussed as to the policies and effects of these new bills, and together with a number of other bills dealing with safety regulations upon railroads, all such bills were referred to the Railroad Commission for its views thereon. Contrary to expectations in some quarters, the commission made prompt and satisfactory reply. Space forbids to give details, but, generally stated, the position of the commission is that existing legislation establishing standards of safety should not be repealed, because the standards prescribed are such that they ought not to be departed from, and if repealed, parts of the State not now under control of the commission, would have no standards at all, which might in the future, occasion unnecessary complications for the commission as well as the general welfare. With regards to new legislation, it upholds some new regulations and advises against others that require varied treatment and over which the commission already has control.

The Industrial Accident Board in its proposed safety department seeks to emulate the Railroad Commission in reserving to itself legislative

functions in establishing standards of safety. In line with such policy, Mr. Morrison of the Accident Board succeeded in holding up in the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital a bill to regulate scaffolding. That bill has already passed the Senate, and would soon have become a law had not Mr. Morrison intervened with the plea that if the safety department is established this proposed law will not be required, as the board will make and enforce necessary regulations on the subject. Hence this bill and a number of other labor bills are likely to be held up on same plea.

This attitude of this member of the Accident Board is somewhat different from that taken by the Railroad Commission, and is not particularly relished by labor. Safety lies in law that can be enforced anywhere and at any time, but safety depending upon the personnel of a commission is precarious, and safe only at certain times.

The public hearing upon minimum wage bills pending in the Legislature was held during the past week. The pros and cons of establishing wages by law were dealt with from every point of view. The administration was represented by Colonel Weinstock and Chester Rowell of Fresno.

Mr. Weinstock, in his opening remarks, stated that everything which had been submitted by the opposition to minimum wage legislation was based merely upon opinions. He himself, proposed to submit facts. Then he proceeded to quote himself from a book written a year or two ago, when acting as a special Labor Commissioner for the State of California.

Mr. Rowell could not resist the temptation to take a few flings at organized labor and its representatives in general. Among other things, he claimed that the representatives of labor at Sacramento were only speaking for a small fraction of organized labor, etc. He did not explain who he represented, but intimated that he was the champion and savior of suffering mankind generally. It is deeply significant that both Mr. Weinstock and Mr. Rowell appeared at Sacramento two years ago and spoke for the so-called compulsory arbitration bill, which provided for the imprisonment of workers for refusing to continue to work in certain instances; in other words, establishing a degree of slavery. Having failed to impress their views regarding compulsory arbitration upon the legislators, they now have a new "cure-all" medicine labeled "Minimum Wage Legislation." "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts."

THE UNDER DOG.

Beneath this stone there lies at rest a man who always did his best. The gods ordained that he should move along a lowly, humble groove. For him there was no wealth or fame, he bore no proud ancestral name, no palace doors for him swung wide, but in his hut he lived and died. His years were many and his toil brought riches from the stubborn soil, but all that wealth to them was brought who owned the land whereon he wrought. He fashioned lumber and the boards made shelter for the languid lords. He fed the cows and herded swine that other men might nobly dine. From break of dawn till close of day he toiled along his weary way, and took his earnings in his hand to fatten those who owned the land. His feet were seamed with bramble scars that others might have motor cars. This strip of ground is his reward; 'twas given by his over-lord. It's six feet long and two feet wide, and here they brought him when he died. To labor hard for 50 years, endure the burdens and the tears; to have no grateful hours of rest; to toil and bend and do your best; to grind and moil and delve and save, and at the last to get a grave! Poor souls, that in the darkness grope, and weave and spin and have no hope.—Melbourne "Labor Call."

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PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY

International News Letter

Great Britain—During the deliberations on the Trade Unions Bill in the House of Lords a clause was introduced to render impossible the use of trade union funds for political papers. If such a clause were inserted in the act not only would the present daily papers of the Labor Party be destroyed, but it would be impossible to establish labor papers for a long time to come. The Trade Unions National Center, which has already 200,000 members in the Insurance section, is making arrangements with the co-operative bank whereby all benefits shall be paid by the cheques of this bank. These cheques are to be redeemable at all co-operative stores. The "Daily Citizen," the daily paper of the Labor Party, appears to be fighting with great financial difficulties. On its establishment a joint stock company was formed with a nominal capital of £150,000; of this amount about £85,000 has been paid up. A conference has been called for the early days of this month to attempt to establish the paper on a sound and permanent basis. Following the example of other towns the Sheffield town authorities, on representations from the workers, have decided to build public wash-houses where townfolk may do their washing. Because he would not drive a train the number of wagons of which was more than the brake-power, according to regulations allowed for, an engine driver on the Midland Railway has been dismissed. The railway workers energetically demand the reinstatement of the driver or a general strike to enforce this. The lockout of 3,000 printers in Scotland, which the employers threatened, was prevented in the last moment. The parties have decided to discuss the present demands further.

Russia—With the year 1913 a new epoch begins for the Russian labor movement. To all appearances the proletariat have overcome the terror of the revolution repression and have regained their old fighting spirit. After the revolution the strike movement gradually sank till the year 1910. In this year there were 222 strikes, affecting 46,000 workpeople (the official statistics deal only with those businesses coming under factory inspection). In 1911 there were 466 strikes, 105,000 persons involved, but in 1912 the number rose to 1,918 strikes, with 683,000 involved. Sixty-four per cent of the strikes, with 75 per cent of the strikers, are of political character, i. e., protest strikes against the brutal massacre of the Lena gold miners, and against the death penalty, May 1st., etc. In 1910 there were eight political strikes with 4,000 strikers. With improvement in the economical position, the number of economical strikes in the three years mentioned above has risen greatly, 214, 442 and 702 respectively; the number of strikers has increased also, 42,000, 97,000 and 172,000. Of all economic strikes, 80 per cent were for improvement in wages, 5 per cent were against the lengthening of worktime; 10 per cent ended in victory for the workers, and more than 30 per cent were compromised; 40 per cent of the strikes lasted longer than three days.

Germany—The Co-Operative Stores Peoples' Paper of the Central Union of the German co-operative movement is now to be published fortnightly with a circulation of 500,000 to members of the co-operative organization. An energetic fight against the prayer book manufacturers in Keveloer, who will not recognize the workers' right to combine, was brought to a successful conclusion by the Christian Union of Bookbinders in a short time. The employers are particularly indignant at the boycott which the workers declared on prayer books coming from that town. The Leather Workers' Union increased its membership in one year by 600 to 15,893 at the beginning of this year. The union was able, last year, to secure a shortening of worktime aver-

aging two hours a week for 2,980 persons, and to raise wages for 4,132 persons by one-sixth weekly. An extraordinary congress of the Painters' Union agreed by 37,000 votes to 13,000 to arbitration by which the tariff movement, which at first threatened to be an earnest struggle, will be ended.

Austria—The Third International Congress of the Bakers and Confectioners will take place in Vienna in 1914. The organizations of most countries in which modern trade unions of the bakers and confectioners are established have already notified their intention to be present.

France—In the well-known automobile factory of Renault, Paris, a strike has practically stopped all work; the strike has been brought about by the introduction of the Taylor speeding-up system, which has made the conditions for workers almost unbearable. At the end of 1912 there were 198 municipal employment bureaus in 180 towns. In Paris 2,500 workers employed on public buildings have been locked out on account of wage differences.

Australasia—A conference of representatives of the various Plasterers' Unions decided to submit a scheme of federation to members. The threatened strike of Auckland bakers was avoided by the employers granting the demands of the men for abolition of night work or double pay for such. Had the employers dared to enforce the recent award of the Court of Industrial Appeals (South Australia), whereby the molders were reduced to 60 shillings a week, there would have been trouble, for the men were determined to leave the state rather than submit. The Woodworkers' Union of Victoria, which had to pay out over 2,000 pounds in four years for accidents to members, has begun agitating for the accident compensation act which governments have all along promised but not granted. The second congress of the Australian branches of the I. W. W. passed a resolution discountenancing "direct action," a method only advocated by "irresponsible persons with anarchistic tendencies."

MARKET STREET MUST BE KEPT OPEN. By Walter Macarthur

The proposed ordinance grants the United Railroads the use of the outer tracks on lower Market street under conditions practically of joint ownership for many years. Thus the city would surrender the advantage gained by the decision of Judge Seawell and place itself at the mercy of the corporation, which at present has absolutely no legal right in the outer tracks.

The privilege of sharing the use of the outer tracks, if granted at all, should be based upon substantial returns to the city in the form of a pro rata of the earnings (as required by the Charter), fair exchange of transfers, etc. No such returns are stipulated in the proposed ordinance. The latter in effect grants a franchise to the United Railroads, at the same time ignoring the provisions of the Charter in such matters.

Market street is the converging point of the city's traffic. The success of the municipal street-car system depends absolutely upon the largest and freest possible use of that thoroughfare. To grant the United Railroads the use of the outer tracks, except upon terms that conserve the city's absolute and exclusive right of ownership in these tracks, would seriously jeopardize, if not actually destroy the prospects of a successful municipal street-car system.

Study Law at Home

The Business Men's Law College of San Francisco is giving a complete University Law course. The work can be done right at home without taking any time from one's work. The students meet one night per week in the Assembly Room of the Mills Building.

J. E. HERRIN, Registrar,
Phone—Douglas 5990 667 Mills Building.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, April 1, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: C. B. Evans, G. P. Wagner, H. Knobloch, R. Wetmore, A. W. Bach.

Transfer withdrawn: W. E. Grim, Local No. 47; V. Nigro, Local No. 76; J. Hibbard, Local No. 10.

Reinstated: R. L. Cavash, Geo. Morgan, Mrs. O. K. Green, E. Barker, I. Kunu, F. Lackner, F. D. Piccirillo, M. H. Shoenberg, S. Mangiale, S. A. Rice.

Permissions have been granted for members to volunteer for the following benefit events for the relief of the flood and storm victims: Cort Theatre, April 4th; Ye Liberty Theatre, April 3d; Piedmont Rink, April 2d; Broadway Theatre, April 3d. Also members were granted permission to play with Stewart's Orchestra, Oakland, for concert, at regular rates, and with St. Anthony's Church Orchestra, for entertainment, at regular union rates.

Jas. Greene, an old-time member of Local No. 6, and Local No. 47 of Los Angeles, and at one time secretary of that local, died at Long Beach, Cal., March 31st, and was buried April 3d under the auspices of Local No. 47. Mr. Green had been a member of the Long Beach Municipal Band for the past two years and had been in poor health for some time. He leaves a widow, also a member of this local, who has been an invalid for several years. Jim was well liked by the members and was always an active member and served this local in many capacities during his long term of membership, and leaves a host of friends who extend their sympathies to the bereaved widow.

Mr. Henry B. Baerman, who was called East seven weeks ago because of the serious illness of his father, has returned and taken up residence at 1530 Grove street, Oakland. He can be found at 68 Haight street from 1 to 2:30 every day.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, at once and avoid publication.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, April 10th, at headquarters. Members are requested to attend.

G. B. BENHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

728 EXAMINER (HEARST) BLDG.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 3485

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

Musical Artists

3091 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR VALENCIA

TELEPHONES: MARKET 5725, HOME M 1615

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 28, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Pavers—Jas. W. Cullen. Waiters—J. Jones, W. Martens. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Fred O'Brien, vice J. Fraelin. Cleaning and Dyeing Wagon Drivers—Samuel Cerf. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Carpenters No. 483, Bakers No. 24, Bottle Caners, Office Employees, Pile Drivers and Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, inclosing donations for boot and shoe workers on strike. From Glove Workers' Union, indorsing resolutions relative to Geary street extension. From Stationary Firemen, donation of \$50 to the Clarence Darrow defense fund. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 324 of Oakland, in reference to the Sunday Closing Bill. Telegram from President Gompers in relation to the charter of the Alaska Packers' Union, and appointing P. H. McCarthy, Jas. Barry and Herman Gudstadt as a committee to make the investigation. From Boiler Makers No. 25, announcement of picnic to be held Sunday, April 6th, Scheutzen Park. From President of United Mine Workers of America, thanking Council for co-operation and support relative to the West Virginia situation. From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, indorsing the eight-hour bill. From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, indorsing resolutions relative to the United Railroads. From Stone Cutters' Union, pledging support to the boot and shoe workers. From the President and Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in reference to assisting the box makers of this city. From Clerk of Board of Supervisors, stating the Public Utilities Committee would meet Wednesdays, 2 p. m. From Mayor Rolph, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to the United Railroads. From Congressmen Stevens, Hayes, Raker, Kent, Bell, Senators Perkins, Works, and Assistant Secretary of State, relative to interference by the United States in the Mexican insurrection. From Congressmen Knowland, Church, Stephens, Ketner, Kahn, Kent, Hayes, Senators Perkins and Works, and Assistant Secretary of State, relative to the situation of mine workers in West Virginia. From Alaska Fishermen's Union, inclosing list of newly elected officers. From Assemblyman Benedick, relative to the lien laws. From Provision Trades Council, copy of minutes.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Central Labor Council, Seattle, Wash., in reference to the unfair firm of Frey & Co. From the A. F. of L., in reference to the unseating of the Amalgamated Carpenters. From Cemetery Workers' Union, requesting permission of Council to strike against the Odd Fellows cemetery. From Wireless Telegraphers' Union, requesting the assistance of Council in their efforts to secure better working conditions. From the Post Office Department, in reference to the John Haas case of Oakland. From Rubbers Workers of Akron, Ohio, appealing for assistance.

Resolutions—Delegate Joseph Tuite submitted the following resolutions, commending Civil Service Commissioners Brady and Rosenthal for the stand taken in regard to holding examinations for promotion of men in fire department; also commending the Mayor for sustaining said commissioners. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed; carried. Resolutions from Office Employees' Union bearing on the above matter were filed.

"Whereas, It has recently become evident that strenuous efforts are being made by the designing politicians assisted to some extent by mis-

guided public officers, to gain control of the fire department of this city by preventing the holding of an examination for promotion of the men in said department, and by preventing certain civil service provisions of our charter which govern promotions being carried into effect, and "Whereas, These lieutenants of the political spoils system were repeatedly thwarted in their schemes and endeavors by the refusal of Civil Service Commissioners Brady and Rosenthal to concur in further delaying the holding of said examinations, and were forced to thereafter resort to the courts in order to further their scheme; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we express our heartfelt approval of the commendable stand taken by these two commissioners, and we congratulate Mayor Rolph for sustaining them. We condemn the small politicians who would wreck the honest institution of civil service, and we admonish the misguided commissioners who may be supporting them to change their questionable tactics, and we express our hope that the stand taken by Commissioners Brady and Rosenthal be emulated by more of the public officers of this municipality."

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Donated \$10 to the boot and shoe workers on strike. Web Pressmen—Have been instructed to request the Council to raise the boycott on the S. F. "Examiner." Solicitors—Not receiving fair treatment from newspapers of this city. Janitors—Theatrical managers have granted increase asked for. Carpenters No. 483—Reported business dull; requested men to stay away from this city. Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike still on; injunction issued against union. Cloak Makers—Have settled two disputes during the week with the assistance of Secretary O'Connell.

Executive Committee—The communication from Brass and Chandelier Workers' Union, relative to bringing men to San Francisco, was laid over pending action of Building Trades Council; concurred in. On the communication from Moving Picture Operators of Baltimore, requesting Council to purchase tickets for raffle, members of committee purchased them and forwarded receipts to Baltimore Local. Committee recommends the indorsement of Cracker Packers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the sanction of International Union; concurred in. Communication from Newspaper Publishers' Association was left in the hands of the secretary; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

"Labor Clarion" Directors—Reported on the communications from Grocery Clerks' Union and Label Section concerning advertisements. On motion, the report was concurred in, and copies ordered sent to the Grocery Clerks' Union and Label Section.

Special Committees—Committee on Minimum Wage Law—Reported having appeared before the committee on this question, and believed it had made an excellent showing. Report received and committee discharged with thanks of the Council. The committees on the Weller recall and intervention with Mexico were also discharged with thanks.

Committee appointed to solicit funds for the defense of Clarence Darrow reported that one thousand dollars had been pledged up to date.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to wire to the Central Labor Council of Dayton, asking in what manner we can assist in relieving distress; carried. Moved that the secretary communicate with the State Federation of Labor, requesting that a circular letter be sent to all affiliated unions asking for donation for the defense of Clarence Darrow; carried. Moved that this Council appoint two delegates to the Public Ownership Association, to represent Council; carried. Request of Web Pressmen to raise

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting. Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

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565 Pacific Building

Union Label of the United Brewery Workers.

Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

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When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES: SUTTER 358, C 3589

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

HOMER B. MASON, MARGUERITE KEELER and Their Company, Presenting "In and Out"; DAISY JEROME, England's Youngest Comedienne, Known as "The Electric Spark"; THE MUSIKAL GIRLS; SANDOR'S BURLESQUE CIRCUS; BIG CITY FOUR; CHARLES F. SEMON; DOLORES VALLECITA and Her Troupe of Indian Leopards; THOMAS A. EDISON'S Latest and Greatest Invention—TALKING MOVING PICTURES—New Program. Last Week—JOSEPH HART'S "AN OPENING NIGHT."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C 1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor that this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

BIG SHOW==FREE

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council will give a big Moving Picture and Vaudeville Show in the Valencia Theatre, on Thursday evening, April 24, 1913.

No Admission Charge. Entertaining and Instructive
ALL ARE INVITED

Valencia Theatre

April 24th VALENCIA STREET April 24th
Between 13th and 14th

the boycott on "Examiner" was referred to the executive committee.

Special Order of Business—Report of Law and Legislative Committee on the Cemetery matter—Moved that the majority report of the committee be adopted. Amendment, that the report of the minority be accepted as a substitute for the report of the majority; amendment lost, and the report of the majority adopted.

Receipts—Stereotypers No. 29, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Postal Clerks, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$20; Upholsterers, \$6; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Horseshoers, \$8; Hackmen, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$24; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$6; Cement Workers, \$14; House Movers, \$4; Donations to Shoe Workers, \$281; Donations to Garment Workers, \$150; Donations to Darrow Defense Fund, \$60; Label Section Dues, \$8; Switchmen, \$2; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Brass and Chandler Workers, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$2; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Cloak Makers, \$4. Total, \$647.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; F. M. Goldstein, engrossing resolutions, \$100; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$4; expenses of Committee to Sacramento, \$10; Chas. McConaughy, \$42; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$281; Garment Workers of New York, \$150; Label Section, \$8. Total, \$716.25.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

PREACHING A SOCIAL GOSPEL. By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Everybody knows how hard it is to live the Christian life in some details on account of the comparatively low moral and ethical standards in modern business life. Some, indeed, say that it is impossible to apply the principles of Jesus to the business of the twentieth century. To whatever extent this may be true, it is attributable to the fact that the business world has not

accepted the standards of Jesus in its every-day practice. Even some Christian men who are in business must blink at much that they personally resent, and they try to close their eyes to the fact that subordinates in their employ are compelled to do certain things which they, themselves, would not think of doing, although they are the direct beneficiaries of the immoral practices of their employees.

Many Christian men are compelled to employ little children and pay them a mere pittance, because their rivals in business who are not professing Christians are doing the same thing. The Christian man feels that he will be undersold in the open market if he does not resort to the un-Christian practices of his competitors, and he attempts to justify himself by the thought that everybody else is doing the same thing, and that, after all, it is purely a business proposition. This illustration must suffice to cover many similar customs in the social and the economic world—men find it proportionately easy or difficult to apply Christian principles to their business, as these principles are generally accepted or rejected by the entire community. It would seem logical, therefore, that the ethical standards in business and social life should be elevated, so that the individual may find it less difficult to live the Christian life in his business relationships.

The kind of teaching and preaching which would bring this about for society as a whole is what is known as the "social gospel." It means the observance of the second great commandment: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which Christ said was like unto the first. It involves the presentation of social and economic facts which will make men see the injustices that are being suffered by the weak and the defenseless. It will bring home to the powerful individual employer and the still more powerful corporation the truth that they are stewards, and that they are responsible not only for the use of their wealth, but also for the physical, mental and moral well-being of those who are in their employ, those who are living in their tenements, and all those who, in any way, look to them for the necessities as well as some of the larger benefits of life.

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The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: APR. BLACK ON POPPY.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

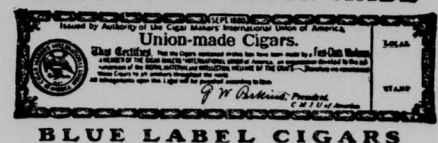
COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.



APRIL, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	516 Mission
(77)	Bardall Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(65)	Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935 Market
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(90)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(142)	*Crockier, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(113)	Hegdahl & Snell	3684 Eighteenth
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvalne Press, The	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	*McNichol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Perna Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission

(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crockier, H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Perna Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(121)	California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11)	*Call The	Third and Market
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(139)	Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
(97)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(202)	Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
(123)	Congdon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(198)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(199)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(10)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(76)	Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

(138)	Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

(880)	Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Pacific Coast Printers' Congress will meet in Seattle during the week beginning July 14th.

Mrs. Maria Conmy died in San Jose March 31st, and was buried in that city on Thursday, April 3d. Deceased was the mother of T. C. Conmy and grandmother of J. C. Conmy, both of whom are connected with the Shannon-Conmy chapel.

Andrew F. Smith, formerly foreman of the "Call" composing room, and later general foreman of the State Printing Office at Sacramento, has purchased the Guerneville "Times," and his advent as editor and proprietor has resulted in noticeable improvement in the paper.

At the meeting on Sunday, March 30th, the label committee reported that within a few days petitions would be placed in the various chapels, addressed to the Curtis Publishing Company, and urging the unionizing of the composing room of that institution. Members are urged to sign these petitions, which when filled should be returned to the label committee.

Every member of the union is invited to attend the free entertainment to be given by the Label Section of the Labor Council on the evening of April 24th, at the Valencia Theatre.

Mrs. Mary W. Shannon, mother of W. W. Shannon, a member of No. 21 and former State Printer, passed away in this city on Friday, March 28th, and was buried Monday, the 31st, interment being in Holy Cross Cemetery.

At the meeting last Sunday the union indorsed the plan emanating from Seattle providing for re-organization of the executive council. There were but few dissenting votes the great majority present favoring the plan.

Another Los Angeles printer has been fined \$50 for illegal use of the Allied Printing Trades label. His name is McKee. This is the third instance within the last few months that fines have been imposed for illegal use of the label in Los Angeles.

The union last Sunday authorized the officers to notify the international that it is prepared to go the limit in providing financial assistance for the printers and their families who reside in the cities recently devastated by flood, fire and tornado.

By unanimous vote the union donated the sum of \$100 to the Clarence S. Darrow defense fund.

The union went on record as favoring the initiative and referendum as means of determining whether the people desire to have the cemeteries removed.

J. F. Patterson, well known on this side of the bay, but now chairman of the Oakland "Tribune," is confined in Fabiola Hospital with typhoid fever. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Mutual Aid Society of this city.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council reported the unionizing of two more offices during the past month.

The officers of the union would like to have some member, who is also a member of Court California, Foresters of America, communicate with them.

M. W. Longfellow and Steve Gardere, now working in Santa Rosa and Oroville, respectively, were visitors in the city over Sunday.

R. G. Vernor is back from Goldfield, where he has been for some time past.

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J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 768—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 5d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in union circles during the past week: John Bird of the beer bottlers, Gustav Schilling of the molders, George Miller of the lathers, William Boyce and Charles W. Green of the riggers and stevedores, and Frank Sweeney of the pressmen.

Charles E. Gibson, chairman of the "Call" stereotype 'chapel, is a candidate for vice-president of the local Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union. This militant organization usually has warmly contested elections, and the members thereof await the final returns with interest.

M. J. McGuire, business agent for the local lodges of boilermakers, in commenting upon attacks that have been made on the boiler inspection bill now before the Legislature, yesterday said: "The bill has been characterized as a 'freak.' It is no more a freak than is the law along the same lines which the government has had in effect for years. The bill which the boiler-makers seek to have made a law of this State, is one intended to minimize the loss of life and injuries resulting from the use of defective boilers. I have examined statistics of fatalities and injuries by reason of boiler explosions in the United States, and find that during the ten years preceding 1910, the number of persons killed was 7124 and of injured 11,205. I could not find any figures for 1910, but found that in 1911, 222 were killed and 416 injured. During the first ten months of 912, 166 were killed and 214 injured. The inspection of all boilers will be a means of reducing the number of explosions."

J. A. Brittain, president of the Pacific Light and Power Company, Wednesday had a notice posted in all the company's power houses and light plants notifying employees that the company will not recognize the recently-organized Light and Power District Council, and will continue to deal only with individual unions. The council, which includes delegates of unions of the various trades employed by the company, was formed with the idea of having all working agreements made through the council instead of through each separate union.

The District Council of Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers is arranging for a picnic in Green Valley Park, Sunday, May 11th, on which occasion a feature will be a tug-of-war by the strongest men in the trade.

The Gas and Water Workers' Union is to give a ball in the Auditorium, Saturday, May 10th, for the benefit of its fund for the care of sick members.

D. M. Nicholas has been elected a trustee of Local No. 64 of the Steam Engineers' Union, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bernard E. George.

The following named have been installed as the officers of the Alaska Fishermen's Union for the current term: Ed. Andersen, treasurer; I. N. Hylen, secretary; Charles Petersen, patrolman; Peter Olsen, agent at Seattle, and H. M. Loritz, agent at Astoria.

The twelfth anniversary of the Bakery Drivers' and Salesmen's Union was celebrated with a ball in Mission Turner Hall last Saturday evening.

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GREAT VALUES IN MEN'S UNION STAMPED SHOES

Do you want to buy the **HIGHEST QUALITIES** in foot-wear at the **Lowest Prices**? Then come **TO US**. We will sell you shoes that **Look Better, are Better and Wear Better** than any shoes you ever bought before.

200 Styles to choose from, for Work or for Dress wear. Every pair Union Stamped. And they are so priced that you Save from 50c. to \$1.50 on EACH PURCHASE.

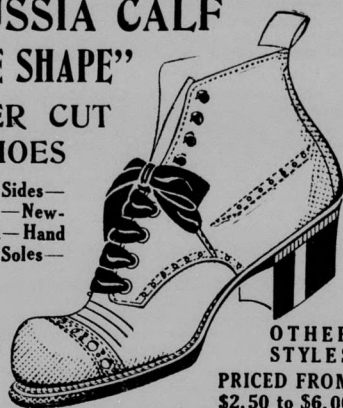
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"HIGH TOE SHAPE"

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Fancy Perforated Sides—
 High Grade Quality—New-
 est Style Pattern—Hand
 Welt Extension Soles—
 Cuban Heels.

\$3.50



OTHER STYLES PRICED FROM \$2.50 to \$6.00

Personal and Local

J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, will speak at Scottish Rite Hall, corner Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, on Sunday morning, April 6th, at 11 o'clock, his subject being "The Voice of the Eternal Truth." Mr. Wilson will deliver the sixth lecture of his series on "Jesus, the Hero of the Common People," in the same hall at 8 p. m.

Lodge 205 of the boiler makers gave a farewell reception to Dominic Kane on Thursday night last. Kane is a veteran member of the lodge and leaves shortly for the East.

The moving picture operators of this city have assured their fellows across the bay of their unstinted assistance against the dual organization being formed.

The Socialist Party Central Committee has decided to hold meetings every Saturday night to protest against the lower Market street franchise deal and urge the citizens of San Francisco to vote down this outrageous measure on April 22d. These meetings will be held every Saturday at 8 p. m., on the corner of Grant avenue and Market, Post and Fillmore, and Twenty-third and Mission streets, and the following speakers will participate: E. Backus, O. L. Scott, T. P. D. Gray, W. DeWitt, C. H. King, N. Duxbury and H. Slikerman.

Having secured government contracts for the building of two submarines, the Craig Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach is advertising for boiler makers and ship builders to come to Long Beach. The company offers to pay 35 cents per hour, which is away below the union scale paid in these crafts. The local shipbuilding firm is not having much success in prevailing upon men to come to the coast at the rate of wages offered.

Organized labor will give O. A. Tveitmo, secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council, a rousing welcome and reception when he arrives in this city on the 10th of next month. On Tuesday evening Mr. Tveitmo will be tendered a banquet and reception by his many friends in the auditorium of the Labor Temple. Covers will be laid for 600. Friday evening a big mass meeting will be held in the auditorium. Committees representing the local Central Labor and Building Trades Council are actively at work,

and it is planned to make the affair one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this city.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

The picnic of the Bartenders' Union will be held on Sunday in Shell Mound Park. Senators Daniel Reagan and Thomas Finn will be floor managers. The union at its last meeting voted \$100 to the flood sufferers.

The picnic of the Boiler Makers' Union will be held in Schuetzen Park, Sunday, April 6th. There will be gate and various other prizes. A good time is assured to all who attend. All are invited.

The San Francisco local of the Socialist party will give a picnic at Schuetzen Park on Sunday, April 13, 1913. There will be dancing, music, games and literary exercises.

That the membership of Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen No. 2 has more than doubled since July, 1912, is the report made by the board of directors of that organization. A. L. Wilde is now in Washington attending the session of the American Federation executive council where an effort will be made to bring about a consolidation of the unions of this craft.

Louie Basenach, representing the ninth district on the general executive board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America, with headquarters in San Francisco, was a visitor in the city during the week and was entertained at the Labor Temple by Secretary Shields of the local organization. Mr. Basenach is returning from a meeting of the executive board of his organization, which was lately held in Chicago. He reports the affairs of the bakery workers to be in excellent shape in the East and states that they are making good headway against the Bread Trust. So far the operations of this pernicious corporation have been confined largely to New York and Chicago, due to the excellent publicity work that is being done by the bakery workers in calling the attention of the public to the menace of this gigantic combination of capital bent upon the destruction of the independence of those who make their living in the bread industry.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

YOUNG GIRLS IN STEEL WORKS.

That girls under 16 are standing more than 10 hours a day at work that is heavy for men, in the plant of the Oliver Steel Company, Pittsburg, was found in a recent investigation by the National Child Labor Committee. The Oliver Steel Company is owned and controlled by Mr. David B. Oliver, the president of the Pittsburg Board of Education, who gave up the chair at a recent meeting of the board in order that he might go on record as opposing improved child labor legislation in Pennsylvania.

Girls of all ages were operating rapid machinery that puts threads in nuts and turning out ten to fifteen thousand nuts a day. For this they were paid from five cents a thousand to nine cents a thousand, according to the size of the nuts; but the wages were so adjusted that a rapid worker would earn about seventy-five cents a day. In the more difficult work of putting threads on bolts they were paid twelve cents or more per thousand, but the smaller daily output kept the daily earnings down, so that one strong girl earned about eighty-four cents.

Each girl tends two or three machines, moving rapidly from one to another, taking out the finished bolt, putting in the rough bolt, pulling forward the part of the machine which holds the bolt so that the thread shall be cut, and all so quickly that it was difficult to follow the motions she made.

The arms and clothing of the girls were covered with the solution that pours over the bolts as they are being ground. On cold winter mornings this cracks their hands, and getting into the cracks in the flesh causes such pain that the girls cry at their work.

The smallest girls were tying up the bolts with nuts on them in packages of twenty-four; work that requires no skill but makes them stand constantly and lift heavy packages.

In general, the conditions of such work are so severe that the National Child Labor Committee says it is urgently necessary as the least possible demand of common humanity, to prohibit the employment in foundries of all boys under 16 years, and of all girls under 21.

Poverty is uncomfortable as I can testify; but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim for himself.—James A. Garfield.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 1114-1120 Hewes Building, corner Market and Sixth Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

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